

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2739.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £50,000.

LONDON: Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street,
West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards Bills for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
1 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,168,062.50.
RESERVE FUND £482,127.00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF £8,168,062.50
PROPRIETORS ...

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—J. S. MOSEY, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
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Hon. J. J. KESWICK.
D. R. SASOON, Esq.

ACTING CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—F. DE BOVIS, Esq.
MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT AT
the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the
Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$20 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum interest.

INTEREST at the rate of 3½ per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

WITHDRAWALS may be made demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

F. DE BOVIS,
Acting Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL \$500,000.
RESERVE FUND \$150,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK,
Chairman
Hon. C. P. CHATER,
Managing Directors,
Vice-Chairman.

LEE SING, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSKIS, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.
D. R. SASOON, Esq.

BANKERS,
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and
Commission business relating to Land, etc.,
conducted.

Fell particulars can be obtained at the Com-
pany's Office, No. 4, Queen's Road Central.

J. A. SHELDON-HOOKE,
Secretary.

Victoria Building,
Hongkong, 2d May, 1890.

Intimations.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
(Established A.D. 1841).

THE
HONGKONG
DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
ANALYTICAL,
FAMILY, DISPENSING, and GENERAL
CHEMISTS.

PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS,
SEEDSMEN,
WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
CIGAR IMPORTERS, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of
AERATED WATER,
By Steam Machinery.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES.

Apparatus, Chemicals, and Materials of all
kinds suitable for Amateurs and Professionals,
at Moderate Prices.

We wish to state that we import Drugs,
Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best
description only—no other quality is kept in
stock.

Our long experience and intimate acquaintance
with the Trade, and the best sources of
supply, enable us to purchase direct from the
Producers on the very best terms, and thus
offer our constituents the benefit of a considerable
reduction in the price of all our Specialities as
compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

We wish it to be clearly understood that
our prices cannot be beaten by any other firm in
the Colony; and we trust it will soon become
generally known that, quality for quality, our
charges all round compare favourably with those
of local rates, and in most instances with those
ruling at home.

Experienced qualified English Assistants
only are employed in the preparation and dis-
pensing of Medicines.

GOODS FOR COAST PORTS

Whenever practicable, are despatched by first
steamer leaving after receipt of order. Most
articles can now be sent by the local Parcel
Post. All retail orders of the value of five dollars
and upwards are sent freight or postage paid.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram
receive prompt attention.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI,
24, Nankin Road.

BOTICA INGLEZA, MANILA,
Escorial, 14.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON,
Canal Road.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.

THE DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, TIENSIN.

LONDON OFFICE,
165, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1890.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF
AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase
FRACTIONAL CERTIFICATES at
current market rates. Persons holding same
are requested to apply at the Company's Office
No. 4, Praya Central.

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 2d December, 1890.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the MEMBERS of the
above Club will be held at the City Hall, on
TUESDAY, the 27th of January, at 4.30 p.m.,
at which the following Rule will be submitted
for the approval of the Meeting—

RULE.

If the Stewards or any ten Members of the
Club shall certify in writing that it is
of opinion that the conduct of any member,
either within or outside of the Club premises,
and either in matters connected with racing or
otherwise, has been injurious to the character,
interests, welfare, good order, or credit of the
Club, the Stewards shall request such member
to resign, and if the member so requested shall
not resign within one month after such request,
the Stewards shall convene, or call, Extraordinary
General Meetings of the Club for the purpose of
expelling such member. Such Extraordinary
General Meetings shall be convened, called and
held, and the resolutions thereof shall be passed,
confirmed, and circulated, in the manner
prescribed by rules 31 and 32 of the Club.

This Meeting has been called in consequence
of the following written requisition which is
signed by ten resident Members of the Club.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1890.

To the Stewards of
THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Gentlemen,

We, the undersigned resident members of the
Hongkong Jockey Club are of opinion that it is
desirable for the interests of the Club that a Rule
should be forthwith passed and confirmed, pro-
viding for the resignation or expulsion from the
Club of any member whose conduct, either within
or outside of the Club premises, and either in
matters connected with racing or otherwise, has
been injurious to the character, interests, welfare,
good order, or credit of the Club.

Accordingly we hereby request that you will
call Extraordinary General Meetings of the Club
under rules 30, 31 and 32, for the purpose of
passing and confirming such a rule as above
mentioned, and we suggest that such rule might
be worded somewhat as follows:

(Here follows the Rule as above set out and
the names of the ten resident members.)

By Order of the Stewards of the Hongkong
Jockey Club.

E. H. GORE-BOOTH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1891.

Intimations.

PIANOS
ON
HIRE.

A. HAHN.

GRAND CHRISTMAS SHOW

OF
TOYS and other useful PRESENTS.

X MAS-TREE DECORATIONS.

SWEETS and BONBONIERES.

&c., &c., &c.

Quality Superb.

Open daily : (Sundays excepted) from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

No. 2, PEDDER'S STREET.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1890.

118

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

WORKS of late Dr. John Henry Newman

new and cheaper editions.

LOCKS MINING and ORE DRESSING MACHINERY.

JONES—ABSTINENT its properties and occurrences.

Studies in the Pochy of Rob Browning.

WOODS Gardening in India.

Burnauds Quite at Home.

Stelists Modern Chess.

Fret Cutting and Wood Carving.

Acting Charades.

PHOTOGRAPHIC HOLIDAY WORK.

The Colonist's Medical Handbook.

Magazine, Art Vol. for 1891.

Wall Map of China.

Strong Champ on Banjos and Vox

Humana Accordions.

Brown Leather Shoes.

Dancing Pumps.

Ladies Walking and Dancing Shoes.

Acting Charades.

PHOTOGRAPHIC HOLIDAY WORK.

The Colonist's Medical Handbook.

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Acting Charades.

PHOTOGRAPHIC HOLIDAY WORK.

The Colonist's Medical Handbook.

Magazine, Art Vol. for 1891.

Wall Map of China.

Strong Champ on Banjos and Vox</p

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1891.

Introductions.

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
L I M I T E D,**
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

PURE WINES.

We beg to invite careful attention to the following selection from our WINE LIST; for we have succeeded in combining purity and excellence of quality with moderate prices.

SHERRY. per case. bottle.

VINO GENEROSO—a generous round wine, green seal..... \$1.00 \$1.50

VINO DE PASTO—medium dry wine with delicate flavour, red seal..... \$1.00 \$1.00

AMONTILLADO—a high class natural wine for connoisseurs of Sherry, yellow seal..... \$1.00 \$1.10

DELICIOSO—the very finest sherry procurable, 6 years in bottle..... \$1.00 \$1.25

PORT,

Superior quality..... \$1.00 \$1.00

Invalid Port, gold seal..... \$1.00 \$1.10

Old Tawny, soft and mature, black seal..... \$1.00 \$1.25

Specially selected old vintage..... \$1.00 \$1.75

BURGUNDY.

BEAUNE—a full-bodied Red Burgundy with strengthening properties..... \$1.00 \$1.25

CHARLES—a mellow White Burgundy, fine发酒 and bouquet..... \$1.00 \$1.25

CHAMPAGNE.

AVIZE—a well matured, specially selected dry wine..... \$1.00 \$1.75

LEMOINE—VIN-BRUT—CUVEE ROYALE A Supplied regularly to the Prince of Wales, House of Commons, and the chief clubs in London, &c. \$1.00 \$1.75

Per case of 24 flints..... \$1.00 \$1.75

We are Sole Agents in China for the Sale of this splendid Wine.

(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1890.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1891.

TRIAL BY JURY IN HONGKONG.

In commenting in our columns a few weeks ago on the notorious so-called "Conspiracy" case, a legal correspondent, after conclusively demonstrating the disgraceful injustice of the verdict arrived at by the "odd-man" majority of four jurors against three which resulted in the conviction and imprisonment of two innocent men, gave emphatic expression to the opinion that a Court of Appeal for Criminal Cases was badly wanted in this colony. In that opinion we heartily concur, as the necessity for some adequate change in a system which places, without right of appeal, the liberty of the subject at the mercy of a single unit in a jury that is rarely free from personal prejudices, and in the hands of a judge who, after practically directing an acquittal, may consider it his duty to set aside his own convictions, his express legal knowledge and judicial privileges, sacrifice justice to mere form by adhering to the lifeless letter of the law while rejecting its spirit, was only too plainly evidenced in the case just referred to. We have hitherto scrupulously abstained from directly dealing editorially with the history of the scandalous conviction and most unjust sentence in this cause *alibi*, believing that the Officer Administering the Government, on the whole facts and circumstances being brought to his notice and placed under the searching light of skilled and impartial investigation, could not fail to at once recognise that outraged justice demanded the exercise of his prerogative in the release of the hapless victims of the most glaring and indefensible blunder ever known in any criminal trial in the local Supreme Court. Our belief in this respect has proved an altogether mistaken one; whether or not Mr. FRANCIS FLEMING lacked the courage of his opinions, felt the burden of his official responsibilities too heavy for his shoulders, or was too much under the influence and direction of "the leading citizens" who appear to have dictated his course of action in almost all public questions submitted to his decision, we cannot say; but it is a matter of common knowledge that three separate petitions—one each from the outraged prisoners which in themselves would be a sufficient vindication in the eyes of unprejudiced arbitrators, and a most influentially signed memorial from the Hongkong public—have been shelved for weeks, and not even considered deserving of a courteous acknowledgment. Whatever the merits of these petitions might be in the late Administrator's eyes, there certainly can be no excuse, no justification for their having been totally ignored. If these documents were held to be undeserving of, or not entitled to the consideration solicited, nothing were shown by the petitioners to justify the interference of the Head of the Executive with the jury's decision and the Judge's sentence, if the strong and almost universal expression of public dissatisfaction with the verdict did not outweigh the adverse opinion of the one juror—in fact, the whole circumstances failed to warrant the exercise of that quality of mercy which is the brightest gem of the prerogative appealed to, it was no less the bounden duty of his Excellency to convey to the petitioners or their representatives a proper intimation of whatever conclusion had been arrived at. It would be no excuse, but rather an exhibition of unpardonable weakness, for Mr. FLEMING to urge that he waited until the arrival of Sir WILLIAM DES Vaux before deciding anything; as the Governor's *locum tenens* he was invested with full executive authority so long as he held the supreme office, and the failure to recognise and give independent effect to the powers and responsibilities of his almost autocratic position, so frequently displayed during the past ten months, stands as a permanent record of this official's total unfitness to be entrusted with the reins of government. Although uncontrolled in any way as to the latitude of our criticisms on the indefensible results of this falsely designated Conspiracy case, we have nevertheless to remember that the responsible Editor of this journal and his comrade in misfortune are still in the clutches of the just and merciful instruments established, in to maintain the dignity of the law, and to consider how far our animadversions might tend to their prejudice. It is, of course, sufficiently understood that there is very little probability of the baneful influences which would appear to have left Mr. Administrator FLEMING in the position of the man between the two bundles of straw, having the slightest effect on the judgment

or decision of Governor DES VAUX; but as our present mission is rather a public than a private one, and our aim to advocate a universal benefit and not merely to uphold the special claims of individuals, we think it politic to confine our references as close as possible to the attainment of our avowed object, leaving to those directly concerned the vindication of their own reputation and fair fame, which, we doubt not, will in good time be accomplished as thoroughly and completely as even the most exacting of official sceptics could desire. We need only say that the baseless verdict of the four jurors will be made as clear as day in the Supreme Court and afterwards, we doubt not, publicly admitted by the Government; and that the question of the fairness or otherwise of the Chief Justice's harsh sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour on two men of whose innocence he could not possibly, and from his summing up, evidently did not, have the slightest doubt, is at present a matter between Sir JAMES RUSSELL and his own conscience.

In returning to the subject of our contention that a better safeguard to personal liberty should now exist, we submit that the verdict in the Conspiracy case is, in itself, an unanswerable argument in favor of a radical change in a dangerous jury system. It is not very creditable to the administration of justice in our criminal courts that the liberty of the subject, with all the inevitable attendant degradation and suffering of a conviction, should rest on such a hickory and unreliable test as the casting vote of a single man, and without any right of appeal. That all Hongkong jurors are not blessed with the wisdom and judgment of SOLOMON we have good grounds for knowing, and there is only too much reason to fear that the list of totally guiltless persons now doing penance in Victoria Gaol is not limited to the two members of the staff of this journal. The peculiar prejudices of the average Hongkong citizen are notorious. Almost daily we have brought to our notice instances of men summoned to act as jurors in cases set for trial calmly giving their views and decisions before hearing a word of evidence or knowing anything, beyond the merest outline of the facts. For example, one of the four special jurors whose verdict decided the Conspiracy case, stated in the presence of witnesses two or three days before the trial that the charge was ridiculous as against one of the defendants, but he thought it might have some foundation against the other. And yet this gentleman, whose identity is no secret, on discovering that one person could not legally be found guilty of conspiring with himself, voted for the conviction of both the accused, including the one of whose innocence he had unsolicited expressed himself thoroughly convinced, and of which, after the Judge's summing up, he could not possibly have entertained and reasonable doubt. That is only one instance out of many which could be quoted to show what a curious lottery trial by jury has become in Hongkong under the present system, but it is quite enough for our purpose. In Singapore the number of jurors (seven) in criminal trials is the same as here, but it requires a majority of at least five to two to convict, and even then the judge must concur or the verdict does not stand. Five to two will acquit either with or without the concurrence of the judge. It will thus be seen that by strict legal provision the liberty of the subject is much better safeguarded in the Straits Settlements than is the case here; and it is further worthy of special attention that the Singapore judges make it a rule to use every effort to obtain a unanimous verdict in all criminal cases. In a recent important trial at that city, known as the Protectorate Case, the jury returned a verdict of guilty by a majority of six to one; but Chief Justice O'MALLEY was not satisfied, and after pointing out the desirability of unanimity, requested the jury to retire and reconsider the verdict. Mr. O'MALLEY doubtless remembered that this was the practice in Hongkong of such an eminent judge as Sir JOHN SMITH, and we are glad to find that the late Attorney General of this colony is following such an excellent example in his present high position. Of course the question naturally arises—if this has been the practice in Hongkong, and that it is an admirable practice all will allow—why did not Sir JAMES RUSSELL in the Conspiracy case, where the majority for conviction was only one, send back the jury to reconsider their verdict? Why did his lordship in this particular trial, with a verdict totally opposed to the weight of evidence and to his own adjudication of its merits, ignore the judicial, humane, and thoughtful practice of his accomplished and honored predecessors on the Hongkong Bench? Chief Justice RUSSELL can alone answer these pertinent questions; that he ever will answer them, or that he can do so satisfactorily, remains

to be seen; but that there appears a strong necessity for some explanation will be the opinion of every lover of public justice not only in this colony but throughout the Far East, the more especially as after a summing up that was as fifty to one in favor of the defendants, a sentence was passed that has been plainly described by the public press of other ports, as brutal and unjustifiable.

The assimilation of our jury law (*Ordinance 11* of 1864) to that of the Straits Settlements would undoubtedly do much to remove the dangerous uncertainty which now exists with our one man verdicts, but in addition to this alteration, we contend that a further safeguard is desirable, either in a right of appeal or to a new trial under certain plainly defined conditions. Any person held to be guilty by a magistrate is allowed to appeal to a higher tribunal, and can therefore rely on obtaining substantial justice; but if convicted by the casting vote of a single juror, he has no remedy even although the conviction is an outrage on law, justice, and common-sense. The right of appeal from a magistrate's decision was established so that no person's liberty should be at the arbitrary disposal of any one man however legally qualified; and yet in the Supreme Court we find that a single juror, who is scarcely likely to have the legal acumen or general intelligence of any ordinary magistrate, has the absolute power to turn the scale between acquittal and conviction. When the Conspiracy case was brought up at the Police Court, the magistrate (Mr. A. G. WISE) gave as his reason for committing it for trial that it would be more satisfactory to the defendants to be vindicated by the decision of twelve men than by the opinion of one; but his Worship forgot that the juries are not composed of twelve men in Hongkong and that a verdict need not necessarily be arrived at by a unanimous vote; nor could be foreseen that eventually the issue would actually resolve itself into the bare decision of one irresponsible juror. Can it be doubted that any defendant would fifty times rather trust to the judgment of an impartial magistrate and experienced lawyer like Mr. A. G. WISE than have his good name and personal liberty at the disposal of a probably prejudiced and incompetent juror, who, as in this particular trial which the Chief Justice stated was a very difficult case, wilfully ignored the Judge's plain directions! If a Criminal Court of Appeal is considered desirable in England where a jury of twelve have to be unanimous, how much more must it be desirable in this colony with its odd-man legal verdicts?

At the recent Norwich November Assizes Mr. Justice HAWKINS, in charging the Grand Jury, referred to the expediency of forming a Court of Appeal in criminal cases as a matter of grave importance. He said there was a class of cases for which a great many humane-thinking people considered the establishment of such a safeguard to the liberty of the subject a desirable thing. The class of cases alluded to were those to which the popular term of "miscarriage of justice" had been given—an expression his lordship did not like, because in his opinion it was ridiculous as against one of the defendants, but he thought it might have some foundation against the other. And yet this gentleman, whose identity is no secret, on discovering that one person could not legally be found guilty of conspiring with himself, voted for the conviction of both the accused, including the one of whose innocence he had unsolicited expressed himself thoroughly convinced, and of which, after the Judge's summing up, he could not possibly have entertained and reasonable doubt. That is only one instance out of many which could be quoted to show what a curious lottery trial by jury has become in Hongkong under the present system, but it is quite enough for our purpose. In Singapore the number of jurors (seven) in criminal trials is the same as here, but it requires a majority of at least five to two to convict, and even then the judge must concur or the verdict does not stand. Five to two will acquit either with or without the concurrence of the judge. It will thus be seen that by strict legal provision the liberty of the subject is much better safeguarded in the Straits Settlements than is the case here; and it is further worthy of special attention that the Singapore judges make it a rule to use every effort to obtain a unanimous verdict in all criminal cases. In a recent important trial at that city, known as the Protectorate Case, the jury returned a verdict of guilty by a majority of six to one; but Chief Justice O'MALLEY was not satisfied, and after pointing out the desirability of unanimity, requested the jury to retire and reconsider the verdict. Mr. O'MALLEY doubtless remembered that this was the practice in Hongkong of such an eminent judge as Sir JOHN SMITH, and we are glad to find that the late Attorney General of this colony is following such an excellent example in his present high position. Of course the question naturally arises—if this has been the practice in Hongkong, and that it is an admirable practice all will allow—why did not Sir JAMES RUSSELL in the Conspiracy case, where the majority for conviction was only one, send back the jury to reconsider their verdict? Why did his lordship in this particular trial, with a verdict totally opposed to the weight of evidence and to his own adjudication of its merits, ignore the judicial, humane, and thoughtful practice of his accomplished and honored predecessors on the Hongkong Bench? Chief Justice RUSSELL can alone answer these pertinent questions; that he ever will answer them, or that he can do so satisfactorily, remains

to be seen; but that there appears a strong necessity for some explanation will be the opinion of every lover of public justice not only in this colony but throughout the Far East, the more especially as after a summing up that was as fifty to one in favor of the defendants, a sentence was passed that has been plainly described by the public press of other ports, as brutal and unjustifiable.

EDOPO CUP, presented, value \$130. Second Pony \$25; for Amoy Subscription Griffins of this season; winners of one race of 1/2 miles or over \$10 extra; if of two or more such races \$10 extra; entrance \$5. One-mile-and-a-half.

Fermosa 1

LADIES' PURSE, presented for all China Ponies. To be ridden by residents of Amoy, Foochow or Formosa; weights 12 stone, entrance \$5. Once round and a distance.

Cocktail 1

LOTTERY CUP, value \$100; for all Ponies first raced as Griffins at Amoy; weights as per scale; winners at this meeting \$10 extra for each race won; entrance \$5. Seven Furlongs.

Mainland 1

CONSOLIDATION CUP, value \$100; second Pony \$50; for all beaten ponies that have run and not won a race at this meeting; weights as per scale; entrance \$5. One mile.

Chenglin 1

CHAMPION STAKES, a forced entry of \$10 each for all winners at this meeting except Nil Desperandum Stakes; winners of two races \$15 extra, of more than two races \$30 extra; weights as per scale. One-mile-and-a-quarter.

Duncraggan 1

NIL DESPERANDUM STAKES, of \$5 each for all winners at this meeting except Nil Desperandum Stakes; winners of two races \$15 extra, of more than two races \$30 extra; weights as per scale. One-mile-and-a-quarter.

Stanley 1

HONGKONG JUBILEE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

To take place on the Race Course on Friday, the 23rd January, 1891.

List of Events.

100 Yards.—Open to the Navy.

100 Yards.—Open to the Military.

100 Yards.—Open to all Civilians.

100 Yards "champion," open to 1st and 2nd in previous events.

220 Yards.

220 " as above.

220 " as above.

1 Mile.

" as above.

Mile.

" as above.

320 Yards Hurdle Race—Open to all.

High Jump

One Mile Bicycle Race

Tug-of-War, ten men a side." Military, Navy, Police and Civilian teams.

1/2-Mile Obstacle Race—open to all.

Putting the Shot—open to all.

Sack Race—open to all.

Hornpipe Dance—open to Navy.

Highland Flings—open to Military.

120 Yards Veterans Race, open to all over 40 years of age; First and Second prizes in each. Four starters or no race. No entrance fees. The above list of events subject to correction. The full programme will be advertised in a few days. All communications to be addressed to:

R. K. LEIGH,
Hon. Secretary of Sports Committee.

H.M.S. *Wanderer*, Captain Clifford, will hoist her homeward-bound pennant to-morrow morning and sail for Singapore en route to "merry, merry, England."

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wingkow*, from Newport and Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong this morning, and may be expected on or about the 17th inst.

MR. R. K. LEIGH, hon. secretary of the forthcoming athletic sporting publications, has requested us to publish the following condensed programme of the sports which are to be held at the Race Course, Happy Valley, on Friday, the 23rd inst.

The respective values of the prizes have not yet been notified, but we can assure those for whom this programme has been especially drawn up, that they will be on a liberal scale. A deal of trouble has been taken by the sub-committee in whose charge this branch of the Jubilee programme has been placed, and we are sure that all arrangements will be most satisfactorily carried out. Appended, is a list of the different events:

HONGKONG JUBILEE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

To take place on the Race Course on Friday, the 23rd January, 1891.

List of Events.

100 Yards.—Open to the Navy.

100 Yards.—Open to the Military.

100 Yards.—Open to all Civilians.

100 Yards "champion," open to 1st and 2nd in previous events.

220 Yards.

220 " as above.

220 " as above.

1 Mile.

" as above.

1 Mile.

THE "NAMOA" PIRACY.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

Mr. H. E. Wodehouse continued the inquiry at the Magistracy to-day into the circumstances connected with the death of Capt. T. G. Pocock. Mr. Petersen, a passenger, and others, who were murdered by pirates on board the British steamer *Namoa* on the 10th ultimo.

SUGGESTED PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

G. B. Eldridge, chief officer of the *Namoa*, recalled, said the examination he referred to the other day as desirable, was one similar to that which is now in use on the Canton steamer wharf. He would suggest that the duty of preventing passengers from coming on board from boats ought to rest with the Government. A rule vessel commence to receive passengers twelve or eighteen hours before starting. The Government might place an officer on board the steamer twenty-four hours before that, to prevent the passengers from boarding them from boats. He did not think cargo should be admitted; that could come on board from any boats. He presumed the Government might pay the expenses of the Preventive Service out of tonnage dues or something of that kind. In the case of ships not lying alongside a wharf the preventive officer on board might receive passengers by "permit" issued from the officers on wharves where the passengers could be examined previous to going on board. He did not think it would be sufficient to only search the luggage of passengers. If the search was conducted on board all ships it would entail the employment of a large staff of officers. Chinese passengers were very seldom transferred from one ship to another without landing. He would say the examination should be conducted as regards Chinese passengers only. Under the system he suggested passage money might still be received, on board, because some of them had an opportunity to go to the office for tickets. As regards such late passengers they should invariably have their baggage passed through an examination shed for them to do that at any hour of the day or night. It might not be an improvement to have tickets for passengers sold at the examination sheds, so as to prevent passengers from coming on board without tickets. It might be done, but there would be difficulties. In most cases a boarding-house master takes tickets at the office batches of passengers. It would have been possible, under existing arrangements, for the plante chief to have taken all the tickets for his men and have distributed them as he pleased. It would also have been possible for all the men to have been in the same boarding house. Under the present system there was no guarantee that a man who might be compelled to take a ticket at a wharf, after his baggage was examined, would not transfer his ticket to another Chinaman, and his baggage also. There should be an examination of the person of Chinese passengers, as well as of their luggage. It should be done as they pass through the barrier (the shed). He thought that after the gangway was up some detectives might look about the tween decks so as to see whether any well known bad characters were going in a ship, and if they found any such on board they should inform the chief officer. It would not be necessary to adopt these preventive measures at any port other than Hongkong. He had mentioned all the precautions he considered necessary prior to a ship getting under way. With regard to the armament of vessels all officers of ships should be efficiently armed. Every officer's room should have a revolver and a Winchester repeating rifle in it. There should be the same armament in the wheel-house and engine room. He would not recommend that arms be placed in the passengers' cabins and it should be left optional to the officers as to whether they should wear arms. If there was a very large number of passengers on board they should wear their revolvers when on duty. The arms when not worn should be kept in some convenient place easily accessible in the officers' cabin. The ammunition should be kept close to the arms, handy for use. The quartermasters should be armed with revolvers to be worn when on duty. He did not think a stand-of-arms for each vessel was any good when a vessel was surprised. It was not necessary to carry heavy guns. At present no restrictions were placed on passengers on board. They were allowed to roam all over the ship, except on the quarter deck aft, which was reserved for first-class passengers. He would say that an armed sentry be stationed at the top of the tween deck companion ladders, whenever a large number of passengers were carried. Such sentry might also be possessed of a police whistle so as to be able to give warning in the event of any attempt by the passengers to make a rush on deck. All the revolvers he spoke of should be kept loaded. The sentry should be a Malay. It should be his special duty to see that the passengers make no rush on deck. These were the only restrictions he would place on the passengers. He would not suggest that the passengers be separated in any way. The present crew could conduct the extra sentry duty. He had no suggestions to make as to constructional improvements in ships. He did not hear any firing forward before he heard in the after part of the ship. He was in the saloon when the outbreak occurred. The firing commenced at the after and fore parts of the ship simultaneously. In speaking of the officers of the ship he referred to the deck officers and engineers. Had all these precautions been adopted previously he considered the pirates would have been repulsed with marked success. It would be the duty of the master of a ship to see that such precautions were taken, and the duty of the company to see that the necessary revolvers etc. were supplied. In the case of the *Namoa* there must have been a rush of passengers on deck, for he was the last to come along the upper deck to the saloon, aft for him, and then the Chinese were all below except one who was strolling about. Whether or not he was one of the pirates it was impossible for him to say. Baring a rush he thought the sentry would have nothing to do except prevent very large numbers from coming on deck at any one time. Two or three minutes after he left his cabin to go to the saloon the firing commenced. The man walking about the deck was not the pirate chief. He could identify the chief at any time. It did not appear to him that they could have special reasons for attacking the *Namoa* on this trip. When stating that piracy would not occur on board ships leaving Chinese ports he did not have in his mind the case of the *Spark*, which Inspector Matheson pointed out as being pirated between Canton and Macao—having left Canton where there was a Custom House. By legislation passengers could be prevented from taking valuables on board, but he would not suggest that there should be any steps taken to prevent passengers from taking valuables on board. He did not think it was necessary, for the safety of a ship, that European quartermasters should be carried—Malays were quite suitable.

OTHER MEASURES.

F. H. Mackintosh, chief engineer, recalled, said he did not agree with what the last witness had said in the main. He thought the scheme for searching passengers' baggage was work-

able and ineffective, unless very rigidly carried out. He agreed with the chief officer as regards the armament of the ship was concerned. He thought nothing more was necessary than what Mr. Eldridge had suggested. As to the uselessness of a stand of arms he agreed and also as regarded the sentry, also as to limiting the number of passengers allowed on deck at one time. He could not suggest any structural improvements. He had thought a good deal about the matter and had come to the conclusion that the simplest way would be to muster the passengers on deck and allow a couple of detectives to go through them before the ship. Then if there were bad characters on board they would inform the officers and the latter would have them turned out. He thought if that was done it would be almost unnecessary to arm the ship, for the fact of it being known that such was done the search by detectives pirates would not come on board. He would not have the luggage searched it being sufficient to turn all bad characters out of the ship—for one or two men could not injure the ship's company. The box in the engine room was for drowning ashes, cooling hot bearings, and for filling out the condenser. There never was any idea of using it for protective purposes for it was only long enough for the engine room itself. In his opinion, even supposing it to be suitable for turning steam on pirates, the fact that the hose would not stand the pressure of steam—20 or 30 pounds—it would take too long to get it ready. He thought it would be very good thing to have a hot-water hose connected with the bridge so that it could be turned on at any moment. It would neither be a source of danger to the boiler nor difficult to work. Such a hose could be turned off at any moment. The hot water would be in the pipe, connected with the bridge whenever there was a large crowd of passengers on board. When no attack was possible or probable he would have the hot-water turned off at the boiler. There was no prospect of an outbreak on the lower deck only. He did not think that there was any opportunity for searching the Chinese crew. It was more necessary to examine passengers' persons than to search their baggage. He thought if the passengers were examined by detectives and the hot-water hose kept ready there would be no further danger of piracy on steamers.

INSPECTOR MATHISON SPEAKS.

John Matheson, inspector of police, said he agreed with the last witness as to the hot-water hose. There should be a search of the passengers' baggage on the gangway, for arms. It might be done by the Government at the expense of the shipowners. He also agreed with the chief officer that there should be examination sheds on the wharves. He had no remarks to make on the case in general. The police had no inkling of what was about to happen; which was surprising. The arrangements for such an affair must have been very elaborate, and then there would be, perhaps, only one or two men connected with the force who would know that something, not knowing what, was going to happen. It was very strange the Chinese police knew nothing of it. The Chinese detectives were cognizant of all crimes that were perpetrated and very little goes on that escapes their notice. He had no reason to suppose that Chinese detectives were in collusion with the pirates, and the fact that they did not know about it was another tribute to the skill of the pirate chief. He thought the Chinese passengers ought to be kept in the tween decks, and none but a very few at a time allowed on the upper deck. A European quartermaster should be stationed at the tween deck companion, armed with a revolver and cutlass. Such quartermasters should be retired men of the Navy or Naval Reserve—men having a knowledge of the use of arms. Only one half of the officers should be allowed to go to meals at one time. There should also be a signal—such as three blasts with the whistle—when an outbreak took place, or was contemplated.

THE SUMMING UP AND FINDING.

His Worship:—There is now an official record of the most daring, best organised and well carried out piracy that has ever disgraced these seas, and I deeply regret that the inquiry was ever occasioned; not in consequence of the non-arrest of the perpetrators of the daring outrage, but on account of the lamentable death of Captain Thomas Guy Pocock, lighthouse-keeper Petersen and others.

The Colonial Surgeon:—We cannot take any further steps without the money being voted for the institution.

The Registrar-General:—If the Board is of

opinion that its last suggestion holds good, the only thing to do is to call the attention of Government to the last recommendation, which has apparently been overlooked.

The Vice-President:—To judge from the tone of the discussion on the estimates, I do not think the Finance Committee would have sanctioned the expense.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CHINESE IN HONGKONG.

The Vice-President asked if there was any truth in the rumour that influenza was prevalent in Hongkong.

The Colonial Surgeon said so far as he knew there was nothing more than the usual number of cases of colds. He should say there was nothing like an epidemic.

Mr. Ede said he had heard there was a great deal of fever about, and he should like to know if the recent earth-cutting was answerable for it.

The Colonial Surgeon said he thought it was not attributable to that cause. The cutting that was now being done was not on virgin soil, and the cases he had at present under his charge had occurred very far from where there was any cutting going on.

The contravention of the Market Ordinance,

the drainage of two new houses on inland lot No. 795, the defective condition of drains at Seymour Terrace, and improvements in the system of Dussing Sewer also occupied the attention of the Board, which adjourned until Friday, the 13th instant.

THE IMPERIAL INITIATIVE.

The Decree which was published last week ordering arrangements to be made for receiving the foreign Ministers in Audience in the first month of next year—the 17th of His Majesty's reign—will have been received with general satisfaction throughout the world. It would be unseemly, in the first flush of this new departure, to utter a breath that would dim the lustre of pure spontaneity, which is the saving virtue of this Imperial Decree. The solution of the long-pending and apparently unmanageable question could not have taken a happier form, and if it were permissible to deduce from this one act of the Emperor an augury of the character of his reign, we should be tempted to say that the star of hope had arisen on this country.

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Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1891.

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 5 for 5.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

To be Let.

A ROOM TO LET,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN living in one of the pleasantest parts of Hongkong have a vacant room in their house which they would like to let. Suitable for a bachelor or single lady.

Apply to "W."
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 27th December, 1890.

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TO LET.

GODOWNS—BLUE BUILDINGS.
Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1890.

[55]

BLUE BUILDINGS.—Ground Floor of No. 2.
First Floor of No. 3.

MAGAZINE G.A.P.—Two Semi-detached Houses. Rent \$4 each.
Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890.

[45]

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

A SPACIOUS GODOWN—suitable for Ship-chandler or Store (nearly occupied by Messrs. Blackhead & Co.)
Also OFFICES—above Messrs. Douglas, Laprade & Co.'s Premises.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1890.

[40]

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

THE MARINE HOTEL.

SITUATE on the Priya, opposite to the old S. P. & O. Wharf, comprising 22 Bed-rooms, Dining-room, Billiard-room, Bar, &c.
Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1890.

[59]

KOWLOON.
A possession from 1st February.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO.'S ESTATE.

HEALTHILY situated 5 ROOMED HOUSES with Bath-rooms complete, splendid view. Moderate Rent. Gas laid on.
Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1891.

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TO LET.
Old Union Church.

Apply to ACHEE & CO.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

[40]

TO LET.

N. 27, ELGIN STREET, behind the Old Union Church.

Apply to ACHEE & CO.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

[40]

TO LET.

A FURNISHED BED-ROOM, on Top-Floor in Pedder's Street, also 2 ROOMS suitable for Offices on and Floor.

Apply to CRUCKSHANK & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1890.

[61]

TO BE LET.

A FIVE ROOMED HOUSE No. 3, "Wild Dell Buildings," Wanchai Road (opposite Bakery).
No. 1 (corner house facing East) and No. 6 (corner house facing West).

RICHMOND TERRACE.—The former with Conservatory, and Tennis Lawn. Each House contains six good rooms and is pleasantly situated.

HENRY HUMPHREYS.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

On favourable terms, with Immediate Possession.

EIGHT HOUSES at "Mountain View," Peak District, near Plunkett's Gap.

If sold, part of the Purchase money can remain on Mortgage.

Apply to JOHN A. JUDD,
38 & 40, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 30th December, 1890.

[36]

TO BE LET, AT THE PEAK.

ON reasonable terms, "CRAGGEBURN,"

containing Dining, Drawing, Reception Rooms, Offices and so Bed-rooms, with two Tennis-courts.

Apply to SECRETARY,
Peak Hotel & Trading Co.,
Hongkong, 11th December, 1890.

[48]

TO LET.

NOS. 7, 9 & 11, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
ROOMS in College Chambers.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central.

OFFICES in Victoria Building.

TUSCULUM, MAGAZINE GAP.

No. 3, GOUGH HILL, The Peak, Furnished.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1891.

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Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities, that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the East and South Shore Batteries, Stonecutters' Island, from the 8th to 20th January next, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.

The line of fire will be in a South-westerly direction from the Batteries.

All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command,

F. FLEMING,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong, 10th December, 1890.

[62]

NOTICE OF 5TH AND FINAL CALL.

LABUK PLANTING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 5th and FINAL CALL of \$1 per Share, on the 4,000 Shares, numbered 1001/1000 is payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the 15th January, 1891, and Calls not paid on said date are liable to pay Interest at the rate of 1 per cent per annum.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 15th January, 1891, both days inclusive.

TURNER & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1890.

[1700]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on MONDAY, the 19th January, at Noon, precisely, for the purpose of Confirming the Special Resolution passed this day, that the Articles of Association of the Green Island Cement Company, Limited, be amended by adding at the end of Article 6th the words following:—

"Any Share, in respect of which all the Instalments shall not have been paid, on or before the Sixteenth day of January, 1891, shall be forfeited, and any Shares so forfeited shall be deemed to be the absolute property of the Company and may be re-allotted or otherwise disposed of as the General Manager shall determine, and any Member whose Shares shall have been forfeited shall, notwithstanding such forfeiture, be liable to pay to the Company all Instalments due in respect of such Shares at the time of forfeiture."

And by inserting the figures 250 in the place of the figures 2,000 in Articles 41 and 42.

And for the purpose of confirming the appointment of Messrs. ARNHOLD KARBERG & CO., as General Managers.

C. EWENS,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1891.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of confirming the following resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the City Hall on Thursday the 8th January instant, viz.:—

"That in accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum of Association with the existing Memorandum of Association with respect to the objects of the Company be altered by eliminating from the 2nd and 3rd lines of the 3rd clause of the said Memorandum of Association the words 'in the colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies (but not elsewhere)' and by substituting therefor the words 'in any part of the world.'"

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHIELTON MOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1891.

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NOTICE.

THE JUBILEE PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION BALL 21st January, at 9 p.m. Admission for Gentlemen or Male Members of a Family by Ticket only. Price of Ticket Five Dollars. Ladies, Foreign Officials and Naval and Military Officers will receive invitations from the Committee.

Tickets can be obtained at the stores of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

List will also be furnished to the Hongkong Club, the Club Germania and the Club Lustosa, for the convenience of the Members.

By Order of the Committee.

H. E. WODEHOUSE,
Hon. Sec., Jubilee Committee.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1891.

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THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IT is hereby notified, that a CALL of \$1 per Share on the original Shares in the above Company, and a further Call of \$1 per Share on the New Shares, is hereby made and is payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as follows:

The Call on the original shares on or before the 10th March, 1891, and on the new shares on or before the 10th April, 1891.

Interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum will be charged on all calls overdue.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

[110]

NEARLY READY.

THE BRITISH "NEW NAVIGATION," and the FRENCH "NEW NAVIGATION" simplified by JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE, teacher of Officers and Engineers, Hongkong. Also Correspondence to the local papers on physical astronomy by the author of this work.

In addition to the superscribed, Exact Methods are given for deducing Heights and Distances of Mountains, with Tables to solve the questions.

Also a most interesting problem relative to the Shadow going back upon the Dial of Ahab.

Published A.D. 1891, being the year of the Author's Jubilee, and likewise that of Hongkong Del' Gratia.

Note.—The author's numerous successful pupils on the Coast of China will doubtless be anxious to purchase a Copy of the Marvelous Work, and if so, kindly send me an order quickly, for there only one hundred copies.

PRICE \$1.

J. A. CLARKE,
Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

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Intimations.

Intimations.

REMOVAL

ORIZA-PERFUMERY

L. LEGRAND, 41, place de la Madeleine, 41, PARIS

(Formerly 207, rue Saint-Honoré)

LATEST PREPARATIONS

SOVEREIGN ORIZA SOAP

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Superior — **ORIZA-OIL** — For the Hair

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SOLIDIFIED ORIZA-ESSENCE in the form of pencils or pastilles. 12 choice perfumes

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